

Saturday, May 28, 1864

8 o'clock A.M.

Senate met. Prayer by Chaplain, roll called, quorum present. The Journal of the preceding day was read and adopted.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills made the following report:

Honorable F. S. Stockdale, President of the Senate:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills has examined and found correctly enrolled an act to define and punish unlawful interference with the exportation and transportation of cotton or other articles and the unlawful impressment of property, which being signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate was this day presented to the Governor for his approval.

D. C. Dickson, Chairman

Mr. Jowers introduced a bill further to provide the manner of proving a written bill. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and ordered to be engrossed. Rule suspended, read 3rd time and passed.

Mr. Durant introduced a bill to incorporate the Cairo Manufacturing Company. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and ordered to be engrossed. Rule suspended, read 3rd time and passed by constitutional majority, Messrs. Ford, Hartley, Knox, Peck, and Selman voting nay.

The Committee on Finance, Mr. Lea, Chairman, reported a bill to amend the act appropriating \$200,000 as a hospital fund. Read 1st time.

Mr. Dickson offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* this day at 11 o'clock P.M. Adopted.

A bill to punish unlawful interference with private property or private rights. Read 3rd time. Mr. Lea moved to strike out all that part of the 1st section preceding that where the act is done without lawful authority. Mr. Harcourt moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Cooley, Durant, Ford, Harcourt, Haskell, Jordan, Magoffin, Moore of Bastrop, Montague, Selman, Throckmorton, and Wootten—13.

Nays—Messrs. Burney, Charlton, Davis, Dickson, Guinn, Hartley, Jowers, Kinsey, Knox, Lea, Parsons, Quayle, Weatherford, and White—15.

The yeas and nays were then called on the adoption of the amendment and stood:

Yeas—Messrs. Burney, Charlton, Davis, Dickson, Guinn, Jowers, Kinsey, Knox, Lea, Parsons, Peck, Weatherford, and White—13.

Nays—Messrs. Beasley, Cooley, Durant, Ford, Harcourt, Haskell, Jordan, Magoffin, Moore of Bastrop, Montague, Quayle, Selman, Throckmorton, and Wootten—14.

Mr. Guinn moved to amend, "Provided the person prosecuted under this act shall have the right to plead and prove an order from a superior officer which order shall be a complete defense provided such person did not exceed his authority in said order."

Mr. Hartley moved to amend amendments of Mr. Guinn by inserting "willfully, maliciously, and before every description of an offense in this bill." Mr. Harcourt moved to lay both amendments on table. Yeas and nays were called and stood thus:

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Cooley, Durant, Ford, Harcourt, Haskell, Hord, Jordan, Magoffin, Moore of Bastrop, Selman, Throckmorton, Wootten, and White—14.

Nays—Messrs. Burney, Charlton, Davis, Dickson, Guinn, Hartley, Jowers, Knox, Lea, Parsons, Peck, and Weatherford—12.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Cooley, Durant, Ford, Harcourt, Haskell, Hord, Jordan, Magoffin, Moore of Bastrop, Selman, Throckmorton, Wootten, and White—14.

Nays—Messrs. Burney, Charlton, Davis, Dickson, Guinn, Hartley, Jowers, Kinsey, Knox, Lea, Parsons, Peck, and Weatherford—13.

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to incorporate the Tyler County Card and Machine Manufacturing Factory. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and ordered to be engrossed. Rule suspended. Read 3rd time and passed by constitutional majority, Messrs. Peck and Weatherford voting nay.

Mr. Lea, Chairman of Finance Committee, made the following report:

To the Honorable F. S. Stockdale, President of the Senate:

The Committee on Finance, in connection with the various subjects that have been and now are under its consideration, and particularly on account of the bill recently

passed authorizing the purchase of treasury warrants, beg leave to report a bill providing for necessary funds, and to that end the Committee submits a bill as part of this report and recommends its prompt enactment.

Pryor Lea, Chairman

Bill read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time. Mr. Harcourt offered the following amendment: "Provided that no agent or contractor appointed to carry out the provisions of this act shall receive any salary or compensation in specie, and provided further that no extraordinary or extravagant compensation shall be allowed to any person connected with such transaction." Lost.

A message from the House announced the passage of the following bills:

Senate Bills

Joint resolution of thanks to Messrs. Ball, Hutchings and Company.

Joint resolution in behalf of the Tonkawa Indians.

A bill to incorporate the Guadalupe Manufacturing Company.

A bill to incorporate the San Marcos Manufacturing Company.

Joint resolution relative to printing State and Confederate States Constitution with the laws of the present session.

Bill to provide for the manner of proving a written will.

Bill to incorporate the Cairo Manufacturing Company.

Bill to authorize County Court of Caldwell County to levy and collect specie tax.

Bill to regulate the disposal of unappropriated specie.

House Bills

Bill to incorporate the Independence Manufacturing Company.

Bill to meet any deficiencies that may accrue in the Comptroller's Department.

Bill to incorporate the Texas Copper Manufacturing Company.

Joint resolution in regard to the reception of the remains of Brigadier General William R. Scurry.

Bill to authorize the issuance of rations to certain employees in the Cap Factory.

Bill for relief of minor heirs of late John D. Stell.

Bill to provide for the discharge of sureties on official bonds.

Bill to relinquish the right of the state to a sum of money in the hands of Colonel J. E. McCord.

A bill to incorporate the Fort Bend Trading Company.

A bill to declare forfeitures of property in certain cases.

A bill to incorporate Comal County Mutual Aid Association.

A bill to incorporate the Tyler County Card and Machine Factory.

House concurred in Senate resolutions raising a committee to investigate acts of Military Board, with amendment concurred in.

A bill requiring Chief Justices to hold their office at the County Seat.

House refuse to concur in amendment number 3 of bill to provide for distributing cloth made at Penitentiary and concurred in other amendments. On a motion to recede the Senate sustained a call. The Senate being full, Mr. Throckmorton moved to lay the motion to recede on the table.

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Durant, Guinn, Harcourt, Hartley, Hord, Jowers, Knox, Lea, Moore of Bastrop, Montague, Throckmorton, and Wootten—13.

Nays—Messrs. Burney, Charlton, Davis, Dickson, Ford, Haskell, Jordan, Kinsey, Parsons, Peck, Quayle, Weatherford, and White—14.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. Rule suspended. Read 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Davis, Dickson, Durant, Guinn, Hartley, Haskell, Jowers, Kinsey, Knox, Lea, Magoffin, Moore of Bastrop, Montague, Peck, Throckmorton, Wootten, and White—18.

Nays—Messrs. Ford, Harcourt, Hord, Jordan, and Parsons—5.

A bill to incorporate the Independence Manufacturing Company. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and passed to 3rd reading. Rule suspended. Read 3rd time and passed by constitutional majority, Mr. Peck voting nay.

Mr. Hord made the following report:

Honorable F. S. Stockdale, President of the Senate:

The Committee on State Affairs being ordered by a resolution of the Senate to inquire into the necessity of abolishing the Military Board and to report by bill or otherwise, have considered the subject and have instructed me to report as follows:

By an act passed in January, 1862, the Board was created. Its powers were to procure and to manufacture arms, ammunition, etc., for the defense of the state.

By an act passed in March, 1863, power was given to the Board to purchase, transport, export, and sell cotton in order to provide specie to place the same to the credit of the interest and sinking fund.

By an act passed December 7, 1863, power was given to the Board to have spinning jennies constructed.

By an act passed December 16, 1863, a new board was created to take the place of the former one. The new Board was clothed with all the powers of the old, and the additional power was granted of the "control of all public works and supplies, and to the aid of producing within the State by the importation of articles necessary and proper for such aid."

By another act of December 16, 1863, (Chapter LIV) the Board is ordered to have iron manufactured for the defense of the State and the use of the people.

Thus it will be seen that the following powers have at different times been conferred upon the board:

1st. To procure arms, ammunition, etc. for the defense of the State.

2nd. To manufacture the same.

3rd. To deal in cotton to provide specie to meet obligations of the state.

4th. To manufacture spinning jennies.

5th. To control the public works.

6th. To control supplies.

7th. To import articles for the aid of production within the State (that is, machinery).

8th. To manufacture iron for the use of the people. If it was the intention of the Senate to instruct the Committee to investigate and report how far these powers had been carried into practical operation, what benefit had resulted to the State and the people, what benefit was likely to re-

sult from a continuation of the board, whether the past management had been good or bad, and whether the future management was likely to be better, if this was the intention of the Senate, the Committee would respectfully submit that the whole time of the present session would probably not have been long enough for the investigation, had the members of the Committee abandoned all other duties to have engaged in it.

Passing the foregoing questions by as embracing subjects with which the Committee have not had it in their power to deal, the Committee would call the attention of the Senate to an act of December 14, 1863, to raise two millions of dollars by sale of cotton bonds, and an act of December 16, 1863, appropriating two millions of dollars to purchase cotton to meet the payment of the bonds.

These two acts are to be executed by the Governor alone and such agents as he shall appoint. No reference is made in them to the Military Board. The object of these two acts is stated in them:

"To provide for the defense of the State and repel invasion."

"To purchase machinery for manufacturing purposes."

It will be perceived that these powers embrace the powers of the Military Board above enumerated as the 1st, 6th, and 7th. The Committee can see no good reason why the State should have two different organs to perform the same duties. If it be conceded that there is no necessity of continuing the Military Board in order to execute the 1st, 5th, and 6th powers before mentioned, it may be proper to consider the remaining powers.

The Committee can see no reason why the 3rd or "power to deal in cotton to provide specie to meet the obligations of the State" cannot be executed by the agents appointed by the Governor to purchase cotton under the act of December 16, 1863 (Chapter XCIV). The 2nd, 4th, and 8th powers granted to different times are of the same nature and are "To manufacture arms, ammunition, spinning jennies, and iron." The Committee is imperfectly informed as to what has been the success of the Board in its efforts to manufacture, but has heard and it seems reasonable to believe, that the success has been greatest when contracts have been given out to private individuals or companies. There remains but one of the powers of the Board to be

considered, the 5th, or the power to control the public works.

Thus it will be seen that if the legislature should determine to require the agents appointed by the governor under the act of December 16, 1863 (Chapter XLIV) to purchase cotton according to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, and if the legislature should further determine that the system of contracts for manufacturers should be adopted in preference to the system of manufacturing directly by the Board, then, the question recurs, "Is it necessary to keep up the machinery of a military board merely to let out contracts, and control the public works, which public works themselves would probably be let out with the contracts? And is not a desk in the executive office requiring only one such clerk sufficient to discharge all the duties necessary to be discharged by the Military Board?"

The proposition may be regarded also in the reverse way. It may be that it would be better to throw the powers heretofore granted to the Governor and his agents, into the hands of the Military Board. The Committee can see no good reason why two sets of officers and agents of the State should be necessary to do the same things.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. R. Hord

One of the Committee

A bill supplemental to an amendatory of an act to establish a penal code. Read 3rd time and passed.

A bill to incorporate the Texas Copper Manufacturing Company. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and passed to 3rd reading. Rule suspended. Read 3rd time and passed by constitutional majority, Messrs. Hartley and Peck voting nay.

A bill to authorize the issuance of rations to the employees of Cap Factory. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and postponed until 3 o'clock P.M.

A bill to authorize County Court of Caldwell County to levy and collect a specie tax. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and passed to 3rd reading. Rule suspended. Read 3rd time and passed.

A bill to relinquish the right of the State to a certain sum of money in the hands of Colonel J. E. McCord. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and passed to

3rd reading. Rule suspended. Read 3rd time and passed.

Joint resolution relative to suspension of the privilege of writ of habeas corpus. Read 2nd time. Mr. White offered a substitute. Mr. Harcourt moved the previous question which was ordered. The main question being the engrossment of the resolutions was put and the yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Cooley, Davis, Harcourt, Hord, Jordan, Magoffin, Montague, Peck, Throckmorton, Weatherford, and Wootten—12.

Nays—Messrs. Burney, Charlton, Dickson, Durant, Ford, Guinn, Hartley, Haskell, Jowers, Kinsey, Knox, Lea, Moore of Bastrop, Parsons, Quayle, and White—16.

A bill to prohibit the unlawful introduction and pasturage of stock. Read 2nd time. Rule suspended. Read 3rd time and passed.

The Senate then adjourned until 3½ o'clock P.M.

3½ o'clock P.M.

Senate met, roll called, quorum present. Mr. Throckmorton, Chairman of Military Committee, reported recommending that a bill to authorize the purchase of drugs and medicines for the families of officers and soldiers do not pass.

Mr. Lea, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made the following reports:

To the Honorable F. S. Stockdale, President of the Senate:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred a House bill to be entitled an act to authorize the purchase of additional machinery for the Texas Penitentiary and the enlargement of the building, has considered the subject and now reports its opinion against the propriety of the proposed measure in view of the existing circumstances of the country. Objections arise from the want of surplus funds, the diminished number of convicts, the advantages that might arise from diversifying businesses in the Penitentiary, and the disadvantages of entending the Penitentiary competition with other growing manufacturers of cotton and woolen cloth in the State.

Therefore the Committee recommends that the bill be laid on the table.

Pryor Lea, Chairman

Dickson dissenting.

To the Honorable F. S. Stockdale, President of the Senate:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred a petition of sundry citizens of Leon County asking for a repeal of the law imposing income taxes on the sales of liquors,¹² has considered the subject and now reports as follows:

This is the only petition for repeal of the law that has been presented, and the only reasons assigned for repeal are, first, the law has failed to accomplish what was designed by the passage of the law, and second, under the present law, even, the sick are deprived of the privilege of obtaining spirits for medical purposes when absolutely necessary.

¹²The petition reads as follows:

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of Texas:

Your petitioners would represent that they believe after a trial of the Liquor Law passed at the last session of the Legislature that it has failed to accomplish what was designed by the passage of the law, and that would be as well in every respect for the people and for better for the revenue of the State to repeal said law. We therefore ask your Honorable Body to repeal said law and enact the old tax law of one thousand dollars on each stile used. They represent that under the present law even the sick are deprived of the privilege of obtaining spirits for medical uses when absolutely necessary.

James S. Samms
Calvin Bennett
L. Dinelly
John G. Gilmore
A. S. Gardner
S. C. Strowd
H. G. Craig
W. D. Simpson
William Adkisson
R. B. Koos
E. M. Tilley
J. A. Bowers
R. E. Rigby
Gabriel Coly
E. W. Black
L. L. Swindler
Willis L. Selman
D. B. Thomason
P. L. Anders
S. Robinson
A. M. Robinson
N. E. Hunt
Thomas H. Garner
Robert B. Johnston
W. M. Rucker
Hodge Raybun
William Kelgloin
William Winn
A. D. Little
S. A. Reavis
Webb Black
Edward Evans
D. O. Warren

W. B. Hailey
T. D. Patrick
R. M. Stell
A. J. Barnett
Sim Hopkins
Dell Carleton
A. L. Thompson
G. T. Pruitt
J. J. Pope
J. H. Noble
D. G. Burleson
John T. Adkisson
E. F. Heard
William Evans
Sanders Riley
Robert O. Lusk
Richard Smith
A. C. Bullock
William J. Boykin
John C. Fraser
Edward B. Riley
J. W. Dunn
George M. Patrick
I. G. Chiucke
C. P. Barrett
John M. Webb
T. B. Morrison
B. N. Cammer
N. Lookingbill
F. Anders
J. J. Ryan
J. J. Long
J. J. Vann

John Walker
John S. Worstead
H. M. Warren
G. H. Braden
S. R. Scarborough
J. Mueller
W. B. Middleton
J. H. Bibs
H. Keller
R. G. Leavell
D. McD. Barkley
William Miller
William C. Reed
W. O. Reavis, Jr.
William C. Long
Alex Patrick
Alex Welch
William Reavis
H. Woodward
W. G. Seele
T. S. Vaughn
W. H. Wheelock
Thomas W. Liles
Philip J. Barziza, Jr.
T. B. Collins
W. A. Johnston
Isaac Lloyd
John King
William L. Cheek
D. P. Coley
Thomas T. Struemore
Raber T. Batson
John Long Buttons

From much information from nearly all of the populated portions of the State, the Committee considers the first reason as a great mistake of fact; and on the contrary, that the law is accomplishing, in general, what was designed by its passage.

The Committee might receive as correct, in fact, the statement as to the destitution of the sick of necessary liquor as to the vicinity of the petitioners, relying on their case; but still the Committee would be of the opinion that the health of the people in general would be promoted by the absence of liquor much more than by its presence, and the Committee would presume that the destitution of the sick, even in the vicinity of petitions, could not be of long continuation, it being understood that the people are generally humane, that the supply of liquor is abundant, and that withholding it from use, by giving age to it, will render it more eligible for the sick.

Your Committee concludes that there is no sufficient reason given, nor known, for a repeal of the law.

Hence, the Committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of the petition, and that it be laid on the table.

Pryor Lea, Chairman

A bill to authorize the issuing of rations to employees in the cap factory. Read 2nd time and passed to 3rd reading.

A bill to provide for discharge of securities on official bonds. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and passed to 3rd reading. Rule further suspended. Read 3rd time and passed.

A bill to declare forfeitures of property in a certain case therein provided for. Read 1st time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill for relief of minor heirs of John D. Stell. Read 1st time. Rule suspended. Read 2nd time and passed to 3rd reading. Rule suspended. Read 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Burney, Davis, Durant, Ford, Harcourt, Haskell, Hord, Jordan, Kinsey, Lea, Magoffin, Moore of Bastrop, Montague, Parsons, Quayle, Selman, and Wootten—18.

Nays—Messrs. Charlton, Cooley, Dickson, Guinn, Jowers, and White—6.

Mr. Harcourt made the following report:

May 28, 1864

The Committee on the Judiciary have considered a House bill to be entitled an act to declare forfeitures of property in a certain case thereon provided for.

The Committee at this late hour of the session cannot devote as much time to the investigation of the great Constitutional question involved in the bill as its importance demands. They respectfully refer to the 2nd paragraph, Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution of the Confederate States which declares, "The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

Then in another clause of the Constitution prohibiting the States from passing any bill of attainder.

Without discussing whether this bill is in the nature of a bill of attainder, it is believed by the Committee that no necessity exists for having legislation upon the subject, and I am instructed to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

John T. Harcourt, Chairman

The vote refusing to engross the resolutions relative to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was considered. Mr. Selman then offered a substitute. Mr. Lea moved to lay the consideration of the subject on the table.

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Burney, Charlton, Durant, Guinn, Jordan, Knox, Lea, Moore of Bastrop, Montague, and Parsons—11.

Nays—Messrs. Cooley, Davis, Dickson, Harcourt, Haskell, Hord, Jowers, Kinsey, Magoffin, Peck, Quayle, Selman, Throckmorton, Weatherford, Wootten, and White—16.

The adoption of the substitute was then lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Harcourt, Hord, Kinsey, Peck, Quayle, Selman, Throckmorton, Wootten, and White—10.

Nays—Messrs. Beasley, Burney, Charlton, Durant, Ford, Guinn, Hartley, Haskell, Jordan, Jowers, Knox, Lea, Magoffin, Moore of Bastrop, Montague, and Parsons—16.

Mr. Kinsey moved to strike out the last 3 lines of section 1. Lost.

Mr. Harcourt offered to amend by "permitting any expression of opinion as to any necessity existing for suspending the writ." The yeas and nays stood:

Yeas—Messrs. Cooley, Davis, Dickson, Ford, Harcourt, Hord, Jordan, Kinsey, Magoffin, Peck, Selman, Throckmorton, Weatherford, and White—14.

Nays—Messrs. Beasley, Charlton, Durant, Guinn, Jowers, Knox, Lea, Moore of Bastrop, and Parsons—9.

Mr. Hartley moved to strike out all that part of the resolutions instructive to Congress as to their future legislation. The yeas and nays stood thus:

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Charlton, Cooley, Dickson, Durant, Ford, Guinn, Harcourt, Hartley, Jordan, Knox, Magoffin, Moore of Bastrop, Parsons, and Selman—15.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Hord, Kinsey, Lea, Montague, Peck, Throckmorton, Weatherford, and White—9.

The yeas and nays were then called on the engrossment of the resolutions and stood:

Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Cooley, Davis, Harcourt, Hord, Jordan, Kinsey, Knox, Magoffin, Peck, Throckmorton, and Weatherford—12.

Nays—Messrs. Charlton, Dickson, Durant, Ford, Guinn, Hartley, Lea, Moore of Bastrop, Montague, Parsons, Selman, and White—12.

The President votes "yea."

The Committee on State Affairs made the following report:

To the Honorable F. S. Stockdale, President of the Senate:

The Committee on State Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Fayette County upon the evils growing out of the unrestrained sheepherding in their county have, with the importance the subject demands, duly considered the same, and report that in the opinion of the Committee, the Legislature has no constitutional power to restrain the sheep of Fayette County from biting the grass too short for the horses and cattle to feed on, and if they cannot get a mouthful after the sheep have done eating, it is their misfortune and not the sheep's fault, and we have no disposition to punish the sheep of Fayette County for a fault not theirs.

The Committee deeply sympathize with the good citizens of Fayette in their deprivation of a supply of the

wholesome article of milch, of which they so much complain from the cows going dry. The Committee are aware that they were very fond of the article when very young and have not yet outgrown their love for it, but are not able to recommend a remedy for the evil existing in Fayette County unless its good citizens will take to milking the she goats.

One other complaint that the petition makes against the poor inoffensive sheep of Fayette is that they (the sheep) leave a swell on the ground, which we suppose means the little black balls they drop occasionally, and if your Committee are right in their conjecture of the cause of the aforesaid swell, the Committee would suggest that the aforesaid little balls are a very excellent remedy for the measles and would therefore recommend that the petitioners gather the little black balls which will remove the ground swell so much complained of and will be a great benefit to the petitioners if they should ever have the measles.

The scripture says, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the clover" upon which we suppose the good citizens of Fayette base their complaint against the poor sheep, so far as their work oxen are concerned, but the citizens aforesaid seem to have forgotten that the same Good Book says, "Thou shalt feed the sheep," or something as near that as the Committee can now recollect.

H. M. Kinsey

One of the Committee

Mr. Lea, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of cloth manufactured at the Penitentiary, with amendments. Report taken up. (Insert these amendments.)

The yeas and nays were called on their adoption and stood thus:¹³

The Committee on Enrolled Bills reported as follows:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and find correctly enrolled the following bills, viz.,

An act to regulate the disposal of unappropriated specie.

An act to incorporate the Cairo Manufacturing Company.

An act for the relief of Robert Robson.

An act to incorporate the Guadalupe Manufacturing Company.

¹³This voting record is not included in the Journal

An act to incorporate the Tyler County Card and Machine Factory.

An act to provide for the discharge of securities on official bonds in certain cases.

An act to relinquish the right of the State to \$49,000 now in the hands of Colonel J. E. McCord for hospital purposes.

Joint resolution in relation to the remains of the late General William R. Scurry.

An act for the relief of the minor heirs of the late John D. Stell.

An act to further provide for the payment of the interest accruing from time to time on the public debt of the State.

An act to make an additional appropriation for the support of the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1864. Lost.

An act to authorize the issuance of rations to certain employees of the cap factory.

An act to incorporate the Comal County Mutual Aid Association; all which being signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives were this day presented to the Governor for his approval.

D. C. Dickson

The Committee to wait on the Governor reported duty performed and that the Governor had no further communication to make.

Committee for House informed the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn whereupon Messrs. Dickson, Jowers, and Durant were appointed a committee for like purpose.

The Senate on motion adjourned *sine die* pending a call on the concurrence of Senate in House amendment to a bill to provide for distribution of cloth from Penitentiary.¹⁴

¹⁴The following report was found with the Journal. Since no proper place for it can be found, it is inserted here:
To the Honorable F. S. Stockdale, President of the Senate:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred a House bill to be entitled an act to further provide for the payment of interest accruing from time to time on the public debt of the State, has considered the subject, and now reports the bill, with a recommendation that it be passed as a measure of proper precaution against the failure of another bill, providing in another way for accomplishing the same object.

Pryor Lea, Chairman

APPENDIX I

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

SENATE

OF THE

TENTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST CALLED SESSION